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## CRAFTY POLITICAL GAME PLAYED IN FAR EAST WITH GROWTH OF AN EMPIRE PUT UP AS STAKE

### Russia and Japan Face Each Other in Manchuria and Look for Spoils

PEKIN, China, August 4.—Fourteen years ago Russia secured from China a lease on Port Arthur for twenty-five years, and the right to build a railroad, to be called the Chinese Eastern railroad, extending across Manchuria from the Trans-Siberian railroad to Port Arthur on the Gulf of Pechili. The completion of this railroad gave Russia an ice free port on the Yellow sea and made her the paramount power in far eastern politics. Encouraged by her successes Russia adopted a policy which became dangerous to both China and Japan. She stationed troops all along the Chinese Eastern railroad and began to make plans for the occupation of Korea.

This brought on the Russo-Japanese war, which resulted in Japan's taking Russia's place as the paramount power in far eastern politics. Japan by right of conquest secured Russia's lease on Port Arthur and the southern half of the Chinese Eastern railroad, and was placed in a position to annex Korea. She also succeeded to all mining and timber rights in South Manchuria which the Russians had received from the Chinese.

The Russo-Japanese war settled the fate of Korea, but not that of Manchuria. Before that war China's sovereignty in Manchuria had been threatened by Russia alone; since that war it has been threatened by Japan and Russia. These nations are today facing each other on China's soil very much as they did during the true preceding the treaty of Portsmouth, which ended the Russo-Japanese war. That treaty, which acknowledged the sovereignty of China in Manchuria, virtually divided the province into two protectorates—the northern, dominated by Russia, and the southern, by Japan. The military forces which these two nations maintain in Manchuria are, to be sure, not on a war footing, but they are sufficiently large to cause anxiety to China and to every nation interested in the maintenance of China's integrity and the open door principle. Since the war both Russia and Japan have expended enormous sums of money in strengthening their military and economic hold on their respective spheres in Manchuria. Harbin is a flourishing Russian city, while Mukden swarms with traders and soldiers of Dai Nippon.

The Japanese have shown a remarkable capacity for organization in their management of the southern section of the Chinese Eastern railway, which they took over from the Russians. They have entirely reconstructed this railroad and have named it the South Manchuria railway. It is by far the best railroad in all Asia. By the construction of the Antung-Mukden branch they have connected the South Manchuria with the Korean railways. This has placed them in a position to strike at Manchuria along two converging railway lines, namely, the Port Arthur and the Antung-Mukden line.

Arteries of Trade.  
While these lines are undoubtedly built mainly for military purposes they serve in time of peace as arteries of trade for Japan's economic conquest of South Manchuria. The Japanese steamship lines being highly subsidized by the government, are in a position to give such reductions to Japanese merchants as to place those of other nations at a serious disadvantage. The economic conquest of South Manchuria by Japan is proceeding rapidly and will soon be an accomplished fact.

surprise among students of far eastern politics. During the last few years Japan's activities in South Manchuria have been such as to cause a widespread belief that she was preparing to annex that territory. When Korea was annexed both Chinese and foreign students of the far east said that the annexation of South Manchuria would be the next step in the expansion of Japan. When the Chinese revolution broke out there were many who prophesied that Japan and Russia would annex their respective spheres in Manchuria under the pretext of maintaining order.

Active in Mongolia.  
The activities of Russia and Japan have not been confined to Manchuria. Their merchants and political agents have pushed into Mongolia and have courted the friendship of the descendants of the khans. When the outer Mongolians declared their independence last December it was generally believed that they did so instigated by the Russians. When a few days later, the Russian government informed the Chinese that she would not consent to China's sending any armies or colonists to outer Mongolia, the conviction became fixed in the minds of many observers that Russia was planning to annex outer Mongolia. It seemed that China was about to lose both Manchuria and Mongolia.

Just when everybody was speculating as to what would be the probable date of the annexation of Manchuria and Mongolia there was a volte face in Russia's Far Eastern policy. Without any apparent reason Russia suddenly announced that she had no ulterior motives with regard to Mongolia. This attitude was announced not only by the Russian minister in Peking but by the Russian minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Sazanoff. In his speech to the duma on April 26 he spoke strongly against the establishment of this territory as an independent buffer state. He pointed out the unfitness of Mongolia for independence and stated that it would be Russia's policy to mediate between the Chinese and Mongolians with a view to bringing about an arrangement which would lead to a reinstatement of China's suzerainty in outer Mongolia. This statement of policy conformed in every particular with that which high Russian officials in Peking had given exclusively to the correspondent of the Daily News a few days previously and which was cabled to the Daily News on April 23.

Reason for Change.  
What was the reason for this sudden change of policy on the part of Russia? Why did she, after having encouraged the outer Mongolians to declare their independence, suddenly announce her intention of acting as mediator between outer Mongolia and China with a view to bringing about a reinstatement of China's suzerainty? There can hardly be any doubt that Prof. Tomizu's article published early in April advocating the annexation of South Manchuria convinced the Russian government that there was a strong expansionary movement on foot in Japan and this conviction caused the Russians to relinquish their plans for a forward policy in Mongolia. It is apparent that they became convinced that if Russia should annex outer Mongolia Japan would follow her example and annex South Manchuria. Such a move would make Japan preponderantly a continental power in Eastern Asia. In such an event all Russia's projects for eastward expansion would be more than endangered; they would be rendered impossible. By seizing South Manchuria Japan would place herself within striking distance of the South Manchurian railroad and would be in a position to cut Russia off from her maritime provinces and from the Pacific.

Having established herself in South Manchuria, Japan would also be in a position to secure inner or southern Mongolia and thus push her continental empire between Russia and China. Japan would then be in a position to cut Russia off from any approach to the Pacific. She would be thrown right across the great road from Urga to the Gulf of Pechili, which in late years appealed to the immigration of Russian expansionists. Japan would then have a great continental empire

to the south of Siberia, an empire which would be a barrier shutting Russia out of China, the Pacific and all her Far Eastern projects.

Revealed by Sazanoff.  
That this fear of Japan's expansion westward was one of the reasons why Russia gave up any plans she may have had for the annexation of outer Mongolia is revealed in Sazanoff's speech. He calls attention to the close geographical connection between South Manchuria and inner Mongolia. He points out the fact that the Japanese are working energetically to increase their influence in inner Mongolia. In discussing that phase of the situation he says: "A considerable portion of inner Mongolia gravitates toward the South Manchurian railway and in this portion of the province Japanese interests have been created. Geographically the eastern portion of inner Mongolia belongs to Manchuria and undoubtedly is regarded by the people as an integral part of the latter." A careful study of the chess board of Far Eastern politics in the light of Sazanoff's speech, can lead to but one conclusion namely, that Russia has concluded that any gain which she would make by annexing outer Manchuria would be more than offset by counter moves which Japan would be sure to make in such an event.

## LARGE GAIN IN SIX DAYS

A handsome gain of \$81,957.75 was made in the business of the Stock Exchange for the six days ended at noon yesterday, over that for the corresponding period ended last week. There was an excess of \$31,097.50 over the last previous period of six days. There were exchanged in the period under review 3292 shares for \$135,201.37½ and bonds of the par value of \$40,000, a total of \$175,201.37½. Prices withal have been well maintained, some stocks being even higher at the close than at the opening of the period. Shares of free sugar for this year at least have been dispelled, and, although the authorities on the market are taking a cautionary tone, the statistical position, as readers of this paper are informed, is not such as to occasion much dread. The transactions on change for the six days in question have been as follows:

Stocks.  
Ewa Plantation Company, 10 shares for \$317.50; price, 31.75.  
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., 850 shares for \$37,375; high, 44; low, 43.875.  
Hawaiian Pineapple Company, 185 shares for \$7960; high, 43.25; low, 43.  
Hawaiian Sugar Company, 223 shares for \$9344; high, 42; low 41.75.  
Hilo Railroad, 32 shares for \$244; price, 7.62½.  
Honolulu Brewing & Malting Company, 440 shares for \$9145; high, 21; low, 20.50.  
Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, 80 shares for \$15,900; high, 200; low, 196.  
McBryde Sugar Company, 140 shares for \$915; high, 6.5; low, 6.50.  
Oahu Railway & Land Company, 40 shares for \$5600; price, 140.  
Oahu Sugar Company, 517 shares for \$14,491.50; high, 28.25; low, 27.75.  
Olaa Sugar Company, 260 shares for \$1950; price, 7.50.  
Onomea Sugar Company, 255 shares for \$14,740.62½; high, 57.875; low, 57.75.  
Pioneer Mill Company, 9 shares for \$306; price, 34.  
Tanjong Olok Rubber Company, 166 shares for \$6162.75; prices, 37.12½.  
Waialua Agricultural Company, 85 shares for \$10,750; high, 127.50; low, 126.  
Bonds.  
Hilo Railroad Extension sixes, \$25,000 at 94.75.  
Olaa Sugar Co. sixes, \$14,000 at 97.50.  
Natamas Con. sixes, \$1,000 at 94.

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## The Onlooker

### Champion Talker Hits Local Failings

"Well, I see you are here yet," exclaimed my "ennui buster," startling me out of the reverie I had fallen into while standing at the corner of Punch-bowl and Hotel streets, wondering why the authorities didn't remove that old dead stump of a royal palm that has stood in the middle of the sidewalk since Tantalus used to be a hole in the ground, and I confided my thoughts to my friend of the Thomas Square bench.

"Remove it! Not on your Paris panel. Do you suppose this Territory pays a man a salary of four or five hundred dollars a month, and at the same time he is holding down a private job at Lord knows how much per, to do such work as removing obstructions from the streets. He still holds his fat Territorial job because his successor has not been appointed yet. He's lucky. His time expired a long time ago. Now, if the Governor only had a private job he would be in the same boat. It is sort of public works or works the public. Take your choice."

"Thought that you was in such an all-fired hurry to get out of here. Kind of find things a little more interesting, eh? What do you think of the third party any how? It's booming here. There is only one thing that it lacks—and that is followers. It sure has leaders enough, and it's progressiveness is catching. Even the fish in the harbor have got the fever and won't bite."

"Say, I talk right along at a blue streak, don't I? Well, it's all right. I have delegated myself to keep you from getting that prosy feeling again, and it is a safe bet that you will never want to go away from here after you get interested."

"You don't happen to have another cigar in your clothes, do you? Oh, thanks. All you got to do is to get acquainted with this town. One thing in favor of this place is that you can get everything that you want, providing that you are on, County attorneys here go away for a number of months, attending to private affairs. Supervisors say that they shall not have their salary while they are away, but they get it all the same. If any official of the county wants an auto he gets it after a little bickering. There is no doubt in the world that if the foreman of the smoke at the garbage burner wanted an auto so that he could go round behind the incinerator to see if there was any lost motion in the ashpans he would have no trouble getting it. The Board of Supervisors wants a \$100 a month clerk now. They'll get him. The habit is not quite as strong as the chewing-gum one, but it is getting there."

"I'll bet that you have not been out to the Bishop Museum yet. You don't want to miss seeing that, or, at least, what is left of it. A fellow told me that the other day a couple of 'modern ideals' in the latest attire for women visited the museum and as soon as they entered the door all of the inanimate human forms, such as Venus, Mercury, Laocoon, and all the rest of 'em, jumped out of the second-story window, while Sappho fainted right on her perch. Still, what's left it worth going to see."

"Say, did you ever take notice of all the foolish, meaningless things your friends will say to you in one day? Never did, did you? I get so gosh whizzed sick of it, especially in the kind of weather we are having now, that I don't know what keeps me from running amuck."

"Hot weather is the stock in trade of Hawaii; then why talk about it when we are coming face to face with a national calamity (according to the

### OPERATE ON BURGLAR.

MINNEAPOLIS, August 3.—In an operation today on the skull of John Howard, aged 21, a burglar, who has urged physicians to operate in order that he might become an honest citizen, two local physicians removed a tumor which was pressing upon his brain, besides lifting a depression of the bone over the right temple. At the city hospital it was said that the operation was successful and that it was believed Howard would be cured of kleptomania.

### DUKE SPENDS \$1000 YEARLY FOR PUTTY

Immense Expense Involved in Upkeep of Blenheim Palace

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 1.—The Duke of Marlborough, who has suggested that the state should convert the famous lord into a sort of public official in a newly-formed rural administration, does not often mix up in politics, though once or twice he has let the world know what he thinks of Chancellor Lloyd George. Unlike the Duke of Sutherland, who is establishing the British Empire Association to assist the right people to emigrate to Canada, the Duke of Marlborough wants to see some scheme in operation whereby the peasants can be kept at home on the land.

It has been a surprise to many people to find the Duke of Marlborough seriously interested in the homely problems of ways and means such as the tillers of the soil have to grapple with, especially the dearth of good cottage accommodation. The duke has his own problems in these days of super taxes, for Blenheim palace costs a pile of money to keep in repair. He once declared in the National Sporting Club that it cost him a thousand dollars a year for putty alone, as there

are so many windows in the big building. But even then the duke is more fortunate than some, as he holds the palace as a gift from the sovereign, his only obligation being the annual presentation of a little white flag to his majesty, which is accepted as a due discharge of all rents and services to the crown.

### AIMS A BLOW AT COTTON SPECULATION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—Heavy penalties for gambling in cotton futures are provided in the bill passed by the house today by a vote of 95 to 25. The bill yet must go to the Senate. Efforts were made to amend the bill to include provisions prohibiting gambling in grains, but these failed.

The bill would prohibit all dealing in cotton futures and fix heavy penalties for purchase or sale of cotton not actually in existence. Heavy fines would be imposed for the use of the mails or telegraph for the dissemination of cotton speculation information. Representative Fitzgerald (Democrat) of New York led the opposition, declaring the bill was unconstitutional and would handicap the cotton producer and consumer.

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